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attending the latter session. He was President of the Convention of December, 1775, and also that of May, 1776, and author of the resolutions which instructed its Representatives in Congress to declare for "Independence."

He was the intimate friend of Washington, who tendered him high judicial and political position in the Federal Government, all of which he modestly but firmly declined. He was President of the Virginia Convention of 1788, which met to deliberate on the new Federal Constitution, and ably advocated its adoption. He was for a quarter of a century the Presiding Judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals, and died in that office on the 28th of October, 1803, in the eighty-third year of his age.

In person, Edmund Pendleton was eminently handsome, graceful, and prepossessing, with manners so fascinating as to win all who came within their influence, and these natural advantages doubtless served to enhance the value of his high mental and moral qualities. He was twice married, but died childless, leaving his good works and spotless name to the gratitude and admiration of posterity.

HENRY MIDDLETON.

PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

BY CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

(Centennial Collection.)

Henry Middleton, of South Carolina, was one of three sons of Arthur Middleton, who, in 1719, headed the revolution against the Lords Proprietors. The eldest son, William, went to England to take possession of the family estate of "Crowfield," in Suffolk, and his descendant, Sir George Broke Middleton, admiral in the royal navy, has now in his possession at Shrubland Park, Suffolk, a portrait of Henry Middleton, the subject of this sketch. Thomas Middleton, the

youngest son, commanded the provincial forces sent against the Indians, in conjunction with the royal troops under Colonel Grant. His daughter and heiress married Major Pierce Butler of the British army, who left descendants well known and distinguished in Philadelphia.

Henry Middleton was born in 1717, and, according to the custom of South Carolina families of distinction, was educated in England. On his return, and while still a very young man, he entered actively into public life, receiving the appointment of Justice of the Peace at the age of twenty-two years. In 1748 he was elected to the Commons House of Assembly for St. George's, Dorchester; in 1754 he was Speaker of the Lower House; in 1756 he found himself appointed a member of His Majesty's Council for the Province of South Carolina; and, in 1770, he declined to continue longer of the Council. In July, 1774, he was elected a delegate to the General Congress of the Provinces, the first Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia in September. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was unanimously chosen President, but upon the 22d of October, being unable to attend to the duties of the office, Henry Middleton was chosen his successor, and as President, signed the "Petition of Grievances." In January, 1775, he was a member of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and, nine days later, was elected a delegate to the second Continental Congress. In September, 1775, he was elected to the South Carolina Congress, and, in February, 1776, was President of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina. The last public office he held, at the age of sixty, was that of member of the South Carolina Council of Safety.

During the long period of his public career, he was regarded on all sides as a man of singular probity and sound judgment, ever to be relied upon in times of trouble, and firmly attached to his country, in whose behalf he readily hazarded his life and fortune. As an instance of the confidence in his integrity, it may be mentioned that he was the first man in the Colony to issue paper promises to pay, which were generally accepted as currency.

Henry Middleton occupied himself, during his intervals of leisure, in laying out, with the aid of a Dutch gardener whom he had brought from Holland for that purpose, the walks and terraces of "Middleton Place" on the Ashley River, in the neighborhood of Charleston. The first camellias introduced into America were planted here. It was here, also, that he began the education of his son Arthur, the future signer of the Declaration of Independence; he sent to England for a tutor, and young John Rutledge, afterwards called "the Dictator," came over to Middleton Place to share the lessons with Arthur. John Rutledge's brother Edward, six years his junior, affixed his signature to the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, by the side of the name of Arthur Middleton.

Henry Middleton was married three times. His last wife was Lady Mary, widow of John Anislie, and daughter of the Earl of Cromartie. Concerning this marriage the following story has been handed down: Lady Mary at first refused Mr. Middleton, but yielded finally to the intercession of his children, who are said to have gone to her in a body, and urged her to reconsider her decision, because they felt sure he would marry somebody, and they thought she would be a safe step-mother. Lady Mary Middleton survived her husband four years; there is a tablet to her memory in the old Scotch Church in Charleston.

The last years of Henry Middleton's life were full of physical suffering. Hence it was that Dr. Duché, in his letter conjuring Washington to abandon the contest with Great Britain, says, among other things, "the elder Middleton has retired from the contest." One of those fearful maladies that strike at the springs of life, while the heart is still warm, and the brain clear, constrained Mr. Middleton to ask permission from Cornwallis to retire to his plantation. This was in 1780, after the fall of Charleston. This has been the cause of a mistaken report that Henry Middleton took protection. The South Carolina patriot never took protection. General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the friend of Washington, emphatically assured the Honorable John I. Middleton, that his grandfather,

Henry Middleton, never took protection; and the British were so far from considering him as protected from their attacks, that in 1782, an expedition, which was fitted out to make a raid through Prince Williams County, burned and pillaged much of his property, which was in various localities in the neighborhood. It was during this raid that the famous John Laurens met his death.

Henry Middleton died on the 13th of June, 1784, aged sixty-seven years, at Middleton Place on the Ashley, and was buried in the family vault.

JOSIAH QUINCY, SENIOR.

BY ELIZA SUSAN QUINCY.

(Centennial Collection.)

Josiah Quincy, Senior, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts Bay, 1709, in the house of his great-grandfather, Edmund Quincy, of England, yet standing on the estate purchased in 1635 of the Sachem of Mos-Wechusett. He derived his Christian name from his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Josiah Flynt, of Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay (H. C. 1644). His father, Edmund Quincy (H. C. 1699), held the commission of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts Bay for nineteen years, from 1718 until his appointment as agent for the Colony at the Court of Great Britain, 1737.

Josiah Quincy graduated at Harvard College 1728, and in 1733 married Hannah Sturgis, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts Bay. He removed from Braintree to Boston in 1735, and engaged in commerce and shipbuilding, and the firm of Edmund & Josiah Quincy, & Edward Jackson soon ranked high among the enterprising merchants of New England. In December, 1735, he accompanied his father, Judge Quincy, to